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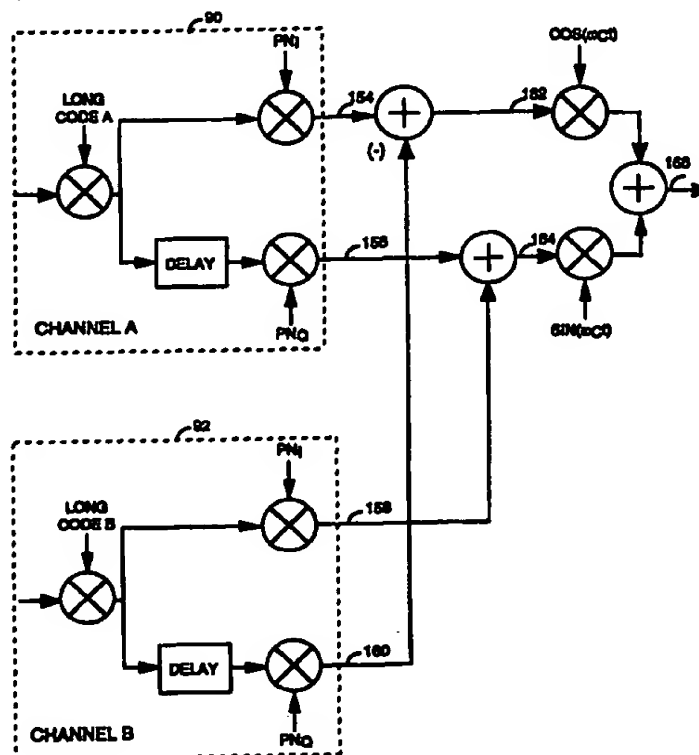
## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(54) Title: REDUCED PEAK-TO-AVERAGE AMPLITUDE MULTICHANNEL LINK

## (57) Abstract

A novel and improved method and apparatus for generating a reduced peak amplitude high data rate channel comprised of a set of lower rate channels is described. The set of lower rate channels (90, 92) are phase rotated before being summed and transmitted. The amount of phase rotation is dependent on the number of channels used to form the higher rate channel (102). In an embodiment where two lower rate channels (90, 92) are used, the in-phase and quadrature-phase components of the two channels are complex multiplied (94, 96) before upconversion with an in-phase and quadrature-phase sinusoids. For a high rate channel comprised of more than two lower rate channels, the in-phase and quadrature-phase component of each channel is upconverted with a set of sinusoids that are phase offset from one another.

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## REDUCED PEAK-TO-AVERAGE AMPLITUDE MULTICHANNEL LINK

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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#### I. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to wireless telecommunications. More particularly, the present invention relates to a novel and improved method  
10 and apparatus for generating a reduced peak-to-average amplitude high data rate channel using of a set of lower rate channels.

#### II. Description of the Related Art

15 The IS-95 standard defines an over the air interface for providing more efficient and robust cellular telephone service using code division multiple access (CDMA) technology. CDMA technology allows multiple channels to be established within the same radio frequency (RF) electromagnetic spectrum by modulation of the data to be transmitted with  
20 one or more pseudorandom noise (PN) codes. FIG. 1 provides a highly simplified illustration of a cellular telephone system configured in accordance with the use of IS-95. Mobile telephones 10 (also referred to as wireless terminals) communicate with base stations 12 via CDMA modulated RF signals, and base station controllers 14 provide call control  
25 functionality that allows mobile telephony to take place. Mobile switching center (MSC) 16 provides call routing and switching functionality to public switch telephone network (PSTN) 18.

Conducting communications within the same RF band allows adjacent base stations to use the same RF spectrum, which increases the  
30 efficiency with which the available bandwidth is used. Other cellular standards typically require adjacent base station to use different RF spectrum. Using the same RF band also facilitates performing "soft handoff," which is a more robust method of transitioning a wireless terminal (typically a cellular telephone) between the coverage area of two or more  
35 base stations. Soft handoff is the state of simultaneously interfacing the wireless terminal with the two or more base stations 12, which increases the likelihood that at least one interface will be maintained at all times during the transition. Soft handoff can be contrasted to the hard handoff employed by most other cellular telephone systems where the interface with the first

base station is terminated before the interface with the second base station is established.

Another benefit of using the same RF band to conduct communications is that the same RF equipment may be used to transmit a set of lower rate channels. This allows the same RF equipment to be used to generate a higher rate channel formed by multiplexing the higher multiplexed over the set of lower rate channels. Transmitting multiple channel using the same RF equipment is in contrast to frequency division and time division multiple access (FDMA and TDMA) systems, which generally cannot simultaneously transmit multiple channels using the same RF equipment since the channels are frequency divided to a greater degree than in a CDMA system. This ability to transmit higher rate channels using the same RF equipment has become another important advantage of IS-95, as the world wide web, video conferencing, and other networking technologies has created a need for such higher rate channels.

Although higher rate channels are more easily formed within a CDMA system by channel bundling, the overall system performance resulting from this bundling is not optimal. This is because summing multiple channels creates a higher peak-to-average amplitude waveform than that of a lower rate serial channel. For example, for a serial channel the amplitude of the data waveform is either +1 to -1, in accordance with the BPSK data modulation employed by IS-95. Thus, the peak-to-average ratio is essentially that of a sin wave. For a higher rate channel that sums four lower rate channels, the amplitude of the waveform can be +4, -4, +2, -2 and 0. Thus, the peak-to-average amplitude of the bundled channel would be significantly greater than a sin wave, and therefore significantly higher than the non-bundled channel.

An increased peak-to-average amplitude places greater demands on the transmit amplifier of a system, and can reduce the maximum data rate or maximum range at which a system can operate. This is due to several factors, the most important of which is that the average data rate is dependent on the average transmit and receive power, and a higher peak-to-average amplitude waveform requires a greater maximum transmit power to sustain a given average transmit power. Therefore, a larger, and more expensive, transmit amplifier is required to provide the same performance for a higher peak-to-average waveform. Nonetheless, it is highly desirable to generate a higher data rate channel in a CDMA by bundling a set of lower rate channels. Thus, there is a need for a method an apparatus for reducing

the peak-to-average transmit amplitude ratio for a set of bundled lower rate CDMA channels.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention is a novel and improved method and apparatus for generating a reduced peak-to-average amplitude high data rate channel using of a set of lower rate channels. The set of lower rate channels are phase rotated before being summed and transmitted. The amount of  
10 phase rotation is dependent on the number of channels used to form the higher rate channel. In an embodiment where two lower rate channels are used, the in-phase and quadrature-phase components of the two channels are complex multiplied before upconversion with an in-phase and quadrature-phase sinusoids. For a high rate channel comprised of more  
15 than two lower rate channels, the in-phase and quadrature-phase component of each channel is upconverted with a set of sinusoids that are phase offset from one another.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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The features, objects, and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the detailed description set forth below when taken in conjunction with the drawings in which like reference characters identify correspondingly throughout and wherein:

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FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a cellular telephone system;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a transmit system used to generate a reverse link signal;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a high rate transmit system;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a high rate transmit system configured in  
30 accordance with one embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 5 is a graph of signals provided to illustrate the advantages of the invention;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a high rate transmit system configured in accordance with another embodiment of the invention;

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FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a high rate transmit system configured in accordance with another embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 8 is a graph of signals provided to illustrate the advantages of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A method and apparatus for generating a reduced peak-to-average amplitude high data rate channel using of a set of lower rate channels is described. In the following description, the invention is set forth in the context of a signal generated in accordance with the IS-95 reverse link waveform. While the invention is especially suited for use with such a waveform, the invention may also be used with signals generated in accordance with other protocols. For example, the invention may be used in systems which generate signals in accordance with the IS-95 forward link waveform. A system and method for generating signals substantially in accordance with the use of the IS-95 standard is described in US patent 5,103,459 entitled "System and Method for Generating Signal Waveforms in a CDMA Cellular Telephone System" assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated herein by reference.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a transmit system employed by a wireless terminal 10 to generate a single reverse link traffic channel in accordance with the IS-95 standard. Data 48 being transmitted is provided to convolutional encoder 50 in 20 ms segments, called frames, at one of four rates referred to as "full rate", "half rate", "quarter rate", and "eighth rate" respectively, as each frame contains half as much data as the previous and therefore transmits data at half the rate. Data 48 is typically variable rate vocoded audio information from a data source such as a vocoder system where lower rate frames are used when less information is present such as during a pause in a conversation. Convolution encoder 50 convolutionally encodes data 48 producing encoded symbols 51, and symbol repeater 52 generates repeated symbols 53 by symbol repeating encoded symbols 51 by an amount sufficient to generate a quantity of data equivalent to a full rate frame. For example, three additional copies of a quarter rate frames are generated for a total of four copies. No additional copies of a full rate frame are generated.

Block interleaver 54 then block interleaves the repeated symbols 53 to generate interleaved symbols 55. Modulator 56 performs 64-ary modulation on interleaved symbols 55 to produce Walsh symbols 57. That is, one of sixty-four possible orthogonal Walsh codes, each code consisting of sixty-four modulation chips, is transmitted and indexed by every six interleaved symbols 55. Data burst randomizer 58 performs gating, using frame rate

information, on Walsh symbols 57 in pseudorandom bursts such that only one complete instance of the data is transmitted.

The gated Walsh chips are then direct sequence modulated using a pseudorandom (PN) long channel code 59 at rate of four long channel code chips to each Walsh chip generating modulated data 61. The long channel code forms the channelization function for the reverse link and is unique for each mobile telephone 10 and is known by each base station 12. For the forward link, to which the invention is also applicable, a shorter Walsh code is used for channelization. Modulated data 61 is duplicated with the first copy being "spread" via modulation with an in-phase pseudorandom spreading code (PNI) producing I-channel data, and the second copy, after being delayed one half the duration of a spreading code chip by delay 60, is spread via modulation with a quadrature-phase spreading code (PNQ) producing Q-channel data. The I-channel data and the Q-channel data are both low pass filtered (not shown), before being used to phase shift key (PSK) modulate in-phase and quadrature-phase carrier signals respectively. The modulated in-phase and quadrature-phase carrier signals are summed together before transmitted to a base station or other receive system (not shown).

Dashed line 70 indicates the boarder between the processing performed within a first integrated circuit (to the left) and an RF system (to the right) in one implementation of the invention. Thus, integrated circuits that perform the processing to the left and above of dividing line 70 for a single channel are available and widely used. Also, it should be understood that any reference to carriers signals simply implies a system for upconverting a signal to the carrier frequency, which may involve the use of a series of upconversion steps, mixing steps, and sinusoidal signals. Additionally, while the invention is described in the context of performing offset-QPSK spreading, its general principals may also be applied to systems performing other well know modulation techniques including QPSK and BPSK modulation.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a transmit system used for generating a high rate link by bundling two lower rate channels that does not incorporate certain aspects of the invention. Preferably, CHANNEL A is generated within a first integrated circuit 80 and CHANNEL B is generated with a second integrated circuit 82, however, such a configuration is not necessary to practice the invention. Also, CHANNEL A and CHANNEL B are preferably coded in accordance with the processing of a single channel as described above with respect to FIG. 2 (coding not shown). Within

integrated circuit 80, CHANNEL A is modulated with a channel A long code (long code A) and spread with in-phase spreading code PNI and, after a one-half chip delay, quadrature-phase spreading code PNQ. Similarly, within integrated circuit 82, CHANNEL B is modulated with channel B long code (long code B) and spread with in-phase spreading code PNI and, after a one-half chip delay, quadrature-phase spreading code PNQ.

Long codes A and B should be unique to allow the channels to be demodulated independently, and are preferably orthogonal to one another. Various methods and systems for generating sets of channel codes are known or may be readily developed. One method is described in US Patent 5,442,625 entitled "CODE DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS SYSTEM PROVIDING VARIABLE DATA RATE ACCESS TO A USER" incorporated herein by reference. Others systems and methods are described in copending US patent applications serial no. 08/654,443 entitled "HIGH DATA RATE CDMA WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM" and serial no. \_\_\_\_\_ entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING HIGH SPEED DATA IN A CDMA WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM" filed on May 1st 1997, both assigned to the assignee and incorporated herein by reference.

Outside integrated circuits 80 and 82, the PNI spread CHANNEL A data is summed with the PNI spread CHANNEL B data yielding summed in-phase data 120. Additionally, the PNQ spread CHANNEL A data is summed with the PNQ spread CHANNEL B data yielding summed quadrature-phase data 122. As should be apparent, summed in-phase data 120 and summed quadrature-phase data 122 can have values of +2, 0 and -2, where a value of -1 is used to represent a logic zero and a value of +1 is used to represent a logic one. Summed in-phase data 120 is upconverted with an in-phase carrier, and summed quadrature-phase data 122 is upconverted with a quadrature-phase carrier, and the resulting upconverted signals are summed generating transmitted signal 128.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram transmit system used for generating a high rate link by bundling two lower rate channels when configured in accordance with one embodiment of the invention. CHANNEL A is generated within a first integrated circuit 90 and CHANNEL B is generated with a second integrated circuit 92. CHANNEL A and CHANNEL B are preferably coded in accordance with the processing of a single channel as described above with respect to FIG. 2 (coding not shown). Within integrated circuit 90, CHANNEL A modulated with long code A and spread with in-phase spreading code PNI yielding in-phase CHANNEL A data 94



and, after a one-half chip delay, quadrature-phase spreading code PNQ yielding quadrature-phase CHANNEL A data 96. Similarly, within integrated circuit 92, CHANNEL B is modulated with long code B and spread with in-phase spreading code PNI yielding in-phase CHANNEL B data 98, and, after a one-half chip delay, spread with quadrature-phase spreading code PNQ yielding quadrature-phase CHANNEL B data 99.

Outside integrated circuit 90 and 92, in-phase CHANNEL A data 94 is modulated with  $0^\circ$ -phase carrier ( $\cos(\omega_c t)$ ) and quadrature-phase CHANNEL A data 96 is modulated with  $90^\circ$ -phase carrier ( $\sin(\omega_c t)$ ). Additionally, in-phase CHANNEL B data 98 is modulated with  $90^\circ$ -phase carrier ( $\cos(\omega_c t + 90^\circ)$ ) and quadrature-phase CHANNEL B data 96 is modulated with  $180^\circ$ -phase carrier ( $\sin(\omega_c t + 90^\circ)$ ). The resulting upconverting signals are summed by summers 100 yielding signal 102 comprised of two bundled lower rate links. As illustrated by FIG. 4, CHANNEL B is upconverted using in-phase and quadrature-phase carriers that are rotated by  $90^\circ$  with respect to the in-phase and quadrature-phase carriers that are used to upconvert CHANNEL A. Thus, CHANNEL B is said to be phase-rotated by  $90^\circ$  with respect to CHANNEL A. As illustrated below, phase rotating CHANNEL B by  $90^\circ$  with respect to CHANNEL A before summing reduces the peak transmit amplitude since the phases are offset and therefore do not fall into straight line as vectors. Reducing the peak amplitude, increases the efficiency with which the RF transmit amplifier is used.

FIG. 5 is a graph of the amplitude of various sinusoidal signals which illustrates the benefits of the present invention. Signal 114 is the transmit signal generated on the in-phase channel of the non-rotated high rate system shown in FIG. 2. Signal 116 is the transmit signal generated by in-phase channel of the phase-rotated high rate system shown in FIG. 3, where CHANNEL B is modulated with a sinusoids rotated by  $90^\circ$  with respect to CHANNEL A. Only the in-phase channel is shown to simplify illustration of the invention, however, the principles illustrated also apply to the quadrature-phase channel and the sum of the in-phase and quadrature phase channel. Times A, B and C indicate data transitions, thus defining three sets of data. During the three periods, the data being sent via CHANNELs A and B is (+1,+1), (+1,-1) and (-1,-1) respectively.

For the non-rotated signal 114, the signal transmitted during time A is  $(+1)\cos(\omega_c t) + (+1)\cos(\omega_c t)$  which is equal to  $(2)\cos(\omega_c t)$ . During time B, signal 114  $(+1)\cos(\omega_c t) + (-1)\cos(\omega_c t)$ , which sums to zero (0) as shown on the graph. During time C, the signal transmitted is  $(-1)\cos(\omega_c t) + (-$

1)  $\cos(\omega_c t)$  which is equal to  $(-2)\cos(\omega_c t)$ . Thus, signal 114 is typically comprised of either amplitude 2 sinusoid or a zero amplitude signal.

For rotated signal 116, the signal transmitted during time A is  $(+1)\cos(\omega_c t) + (+1)\cos(\omega_c t + 90^\circ)$  which is equal to  $(1.4)\cos(\omega_c t + 45^\circ)$ . As  
5 should be apparent, this is a reduction in amplitude of approximately 30% with respect to signal 114 during that same time. Line 118 indicates the difference in the peak amplitude of signals 114 and 116 during time A. During time B, signal 116 is  $(+1)\cos(\omega_c t) + (-1)\cos(\omega_c t + 90^\circ)$  which is equal to  $1.4\cos(\omega_c t - 45^\circ)$ . During time C signal 116 is  $(-1)\cos(\omega_c t) + (-1)\cos(\omega_c t + 90^\circ)$  which is equal to  $(1.4)\cos(\omega_c t + 215^\circ)$ . Thus, signal 116 is comprised of a  
10 series of amplitude 1.4 sinusoids, rather than the amplitude 2 sinusoid or zero amplitude signal of signal 114, and therefore has a lower peak-average ratio than signal 114. This same reduction in peak-to-average amplitude is experienced on the quadrature-phase component of the combined signal, thereby similarly reducing the overall peak-to-average transmit amplitude  
15 allowing for more efficient use of a transmit amplifier.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a transmit system configured in accordance with a second embodiment of the invention where two channels are bundled to form a higher rate channel. In similar fashion to that  
20 described above with respect to FIG. 4, integrated circuit 90 generates in-phase CHANNEL A data 154 and quadrature-phase CHANNEL A data 156, and integrated circuit 92 generated in-phase CHANNEL B data 158 and quadrature-phase CHANNEL B data 160.

Outside integrated circuits 90 and 92, in-phase CHANNEL A data 154  
25 is summed with the negative of the quadrature-phase CHANNEL B data 160 generating summed in-phase data 162, and quadrature-phase CHANNEL A data 156 is summed with in-phase CHANNEL B data 158 yielding summed quadrature-phase data 164. Summed in-phase data 162 is upconverted with an in-phase carrier and summed quadrature-phase data 164 is summed with  
30 a quadrature-phase carrier, with the resulting upconverted signals summed and transmitted as signal 166.

Those skilled in the art will recognize this as the complex multiplication of CHANNEL A and CHANNEL B to generate result comprised of an in-phase (real) and quadrature-phase (imaginary)  
35 component, which are upconverted with the in-phase and the quadrature-phase carriers respectively. By performing the complex multiplication, the phase rotated waveform is generated without the need to generate

additional phase offset sinusoids, thus simplifying the necessary transmit processing.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a transmit system configured in accordance with another embodiment of the invention in which a set of N channels are bundled to form a higher rate channel in accordance with one embodiment of the invention where  $N=5$ . Within integrated circuits 180 the in-phase and quadrature-phase components of CHANNELS  $i=0 \dots 4$  are generated as described above with respect to integrated circuits 90 and 92. Outside integrated circuits 180, the in-phase component of each channel is upconverted using a sinusoids  $\cos(\omega_c t + i/N \cdot 180^\circ)$  where  $i$  is equal to the channel number as assigned herein, and  $N$  is equal to 5, which is the total number of channels being bundled to form the higher rate channel in the example shown. Similarly, the quadrature-phase component of each channel is upconverted using a sinusoid  $\sin(\omega_c t + i/N \cdot 180^\circ)$ . The resulting upconverted signals are summed together and transmitted as signal 190.

By rotating the phase of the carrier signals used for each channel  $i = 0$  to  $N-1$  in a set of channels  $N$  by an amount  $i/N \cdot 180^\circ$ , the peak transmit amplitude generated by the summed waveform is reduced relative to the peak amplitude of a signal formed by summed channels upconverted using non-rotated sinusoidal carriers. This is because phase rotating the set of sinusoidal signals eliminates coherence whereby the amplitudes of the set of signals all peak simultaneously. Thus, a given transmit amplifier can be used more efficiently to transmit the higher rate signal. While other phase offset spacing may be used, the use of phase offset spacing as described herein is preferred because it provides maximum, equal distance, phase differential.

FIG. 8 is a graph of the amplitude of various sinusoidal signals further illustrating the benefits of the present invention for the high rate channel of FIG. 7 comprised of 5 bundled lower rate channels. Signal 134 corresponds to the in-phase portion of a high rate channel generated by summing 5 non-rotated lower rate channels, referred to as CHANNELS A through E. Signal 132 corresponds to the in-phase portion of a the high rate channel generated by summing 5 phase rotated lower rate channels as shown in FIG 7. Only the in-phase channel is shown to simplify illustration of the invention, however, the principles illustrated also apply to the quadrature-phase channel and the sum of the in-phase and quadrature phase channel. Times D, E and F indicate data transitions, thus defining three sets of data. During the three periods, the data being sent via

CHANNELS A through E is (+1,+1,+1,+1,+1), (+1,-1,-1,-1,+1) and (-1,-1,-1,-1,-1) respectively.

It can be seen from FIG. 8 that the amplitude of the non-rotated signal 130 is greater than that of rotated signal 132 by an amount 134 during times D and F. This is because the five lower rate channels add coherently during times D and F, while the 5 rotated signals do not. During time E, the amplitude of non-rotated signal 130 is less than that of rotated signal 132. This is because the 5 non-rotated lower rate channels add more destructively during time E than the five rotated lower rate channels. Thus, phase rotated signal 132 more evenly spreads out the transmit energy over time, and therefore has a lower peak-to-average amplitude ratio than non-rotated signal 132. Therefore, the present invention allows transmit amplifiers to be used more efficiently including allowing lower cost amplifiers to be used, or for a given amplifier to be used at greater range.

The previous description of the preferred embodiments is provided to enable any person skilled in the art to make or use the present invention. The various modifications to these embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and the generic principles defined herein may be applied to other embodiments without the use of the inventive faculty. Thus, the present invention is not intended to be limited to the embodiments shown herein but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and novel features disclosed herein.

**WE CLAIM:**

## CLAIMS

1. A method for generating a higher rate channel using a set of N  
2 lower rate channels comprising the steps of:
  - a) generating a set of N sinusoids having a corresponding set of N  
4 phase offsets;
  - b) upconverting said set of N lower rate channels using said set  
6 of N sinusoids yielding a set of upconverted signals;
  - c) summing said set of upconverted signals yielding a summed  
8 signal; and
  - d) transmitting said summed signal.
2. The method as set forth in claim 1 wherein said set of N phase  
2 offsets are equal to a set of values  $i/N \cdot 180^\circ$ , where i is an index from 0 to N-1.
3. The method as set forth in claim 1 wherein said set of lower  
2 rate channels are transmitted across an overlapping band of RF spectrum.
4. The method as set forth in claim 1 wherein each of said set of  
2 channels is generated via the steps of:
  - encoding source data;
  - 4 interleaving said source data;
  - modulating said source data with a unique channel code; and
  - 6 modulating a first copy of said source data with an in-phase code and  
a second copy of said data with a quadrature-phase code.
5. The method as set forth in claim 1 further comprising the steps  
2 of:
  - generating a second set of N sinusoids having a corresponding set of  
4 N phase offsets that are phase offset from said set of sinusoids by  $90^\circ$ ;
  - upconverting an in-phase component of each channel from said set  
6 of N channels using said set of N sinusoids; and
  - upconverting a quadrature-phase component each channel from said  
8 set of said set of N channels using said second set of N sinusoids.
6. A system for generating a high rate channel comprising:

- 2 a set of N integrated circuit for generating a corresponding set of N  
lower rate channels;
- 4 a set of sinusoids generators for generating a set of N sinusoids  
having a corresponding set of N phase offsets;
- 6 a set of multipliers for upconverting said set of N lower rate channels  
using said set of N sinusoids; and
- 8 a set of summers for summing said of N channels received from said  
set of multipliers.

7. The system as set forth in claim 6 wherein said set of N phase  
2 offsets are equal to a set of values  $i/N \cdot 180^\circ$ , where i is an index from 0 to N-  
1.

8. The system as set forth in claim 6 wherein said set of N lower  
2 rate channels are transmitted across an overlapping band of RF spectrum.

9. The system as set forth in claim 1 further comprising:

2 a second set of sinusoids generators for generating a second set of N  
sinusoids that are phase offset from said set of sinusoids by  $90^\circ$ , wherein

4 an in-phase component of each channel from said set of N channels  
is modulated using said set of N sinusoids, and a quadrature-phase

6 component each channel from said set of said set of N channels is  
modulated using said second set of N sinusoids.

10. A system for generating a high rate channel comprising:

2 means for generating a set of N lower rate channels;

means for generating a set of N sinusoids having a corresponding set

4 of N phase offsets;

means for upconverting said set of N lower rate channels using said

6 set of N sinusoids; and

means for summing said of N channels received from said set of

8 multipliers.

11. The system as set forth in claim 10 wherein said set of N phase  
2 offsets are equal to a set of values  $i/N \cdot 180^\circ$ , where i is an index from 0 to N-  
1.

12. The system as set forth in claim 10 wherein said set of N lower  
2 rate channels are transmitted across an overlapping band of RF spectrum.

13. The system as set forth in claim 10 further comprising
- 2 means for generating a second set of N sinusoids that are phase offset from said set of sinusoids by  $90^\circ$ , wherein
- 4 an in-phase component of each channel from said set of N channels is modulated using said set of N sinusoids, and a quadrature-phase
- 6 component each channel from said set of said set of N channels is modulated using said second set of N sinusoids.

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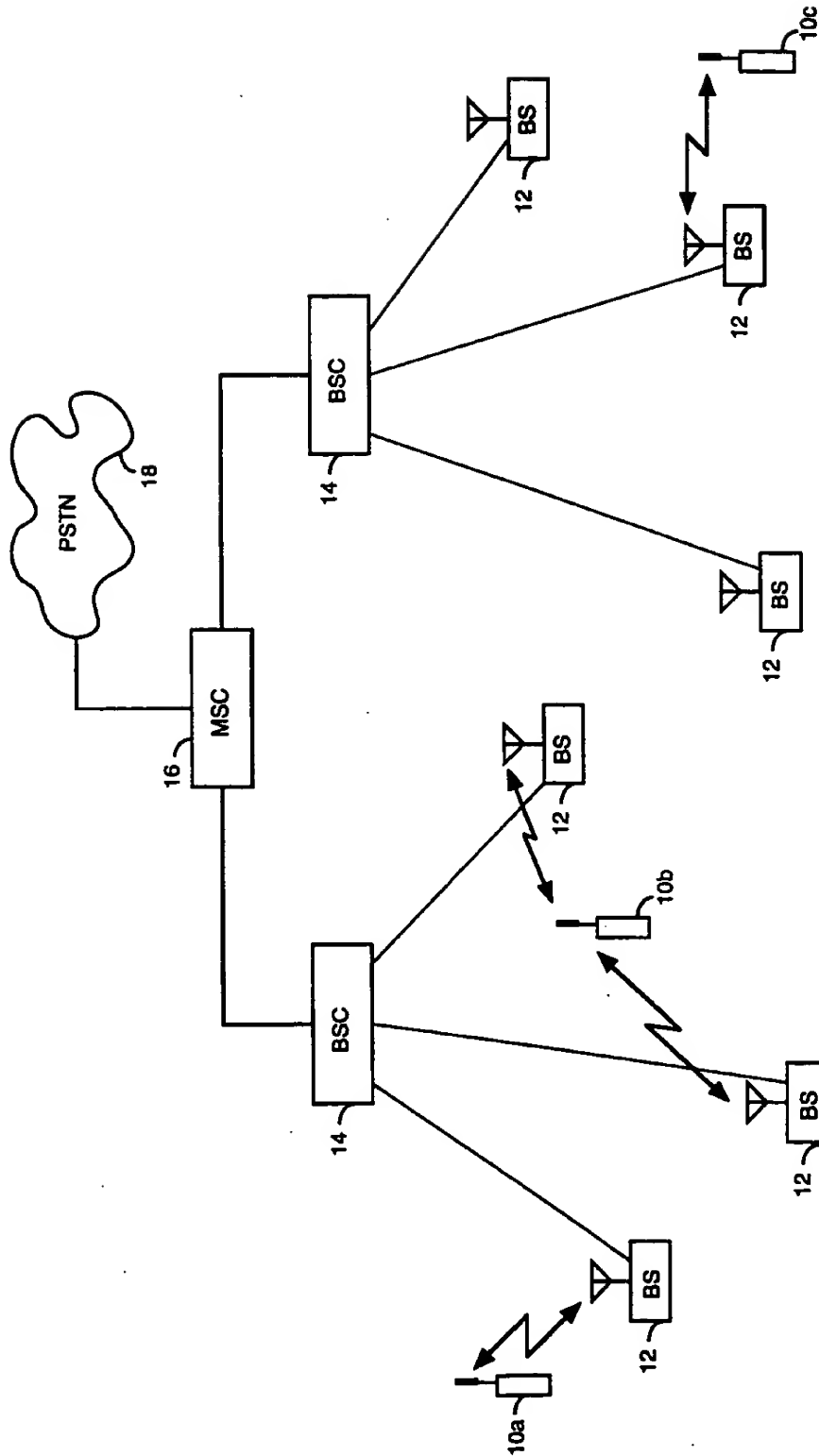


FIG. 1



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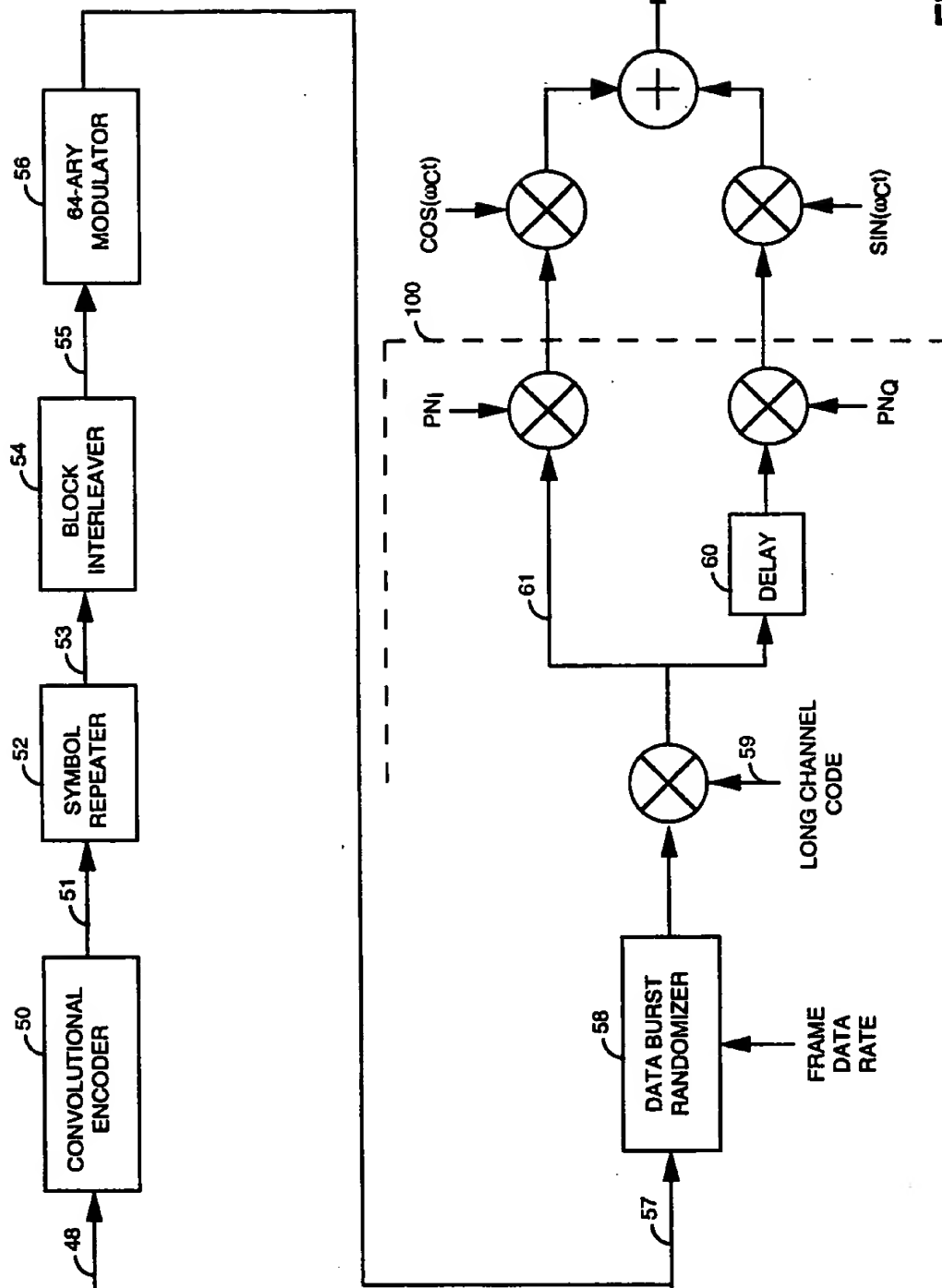


Fig. 2

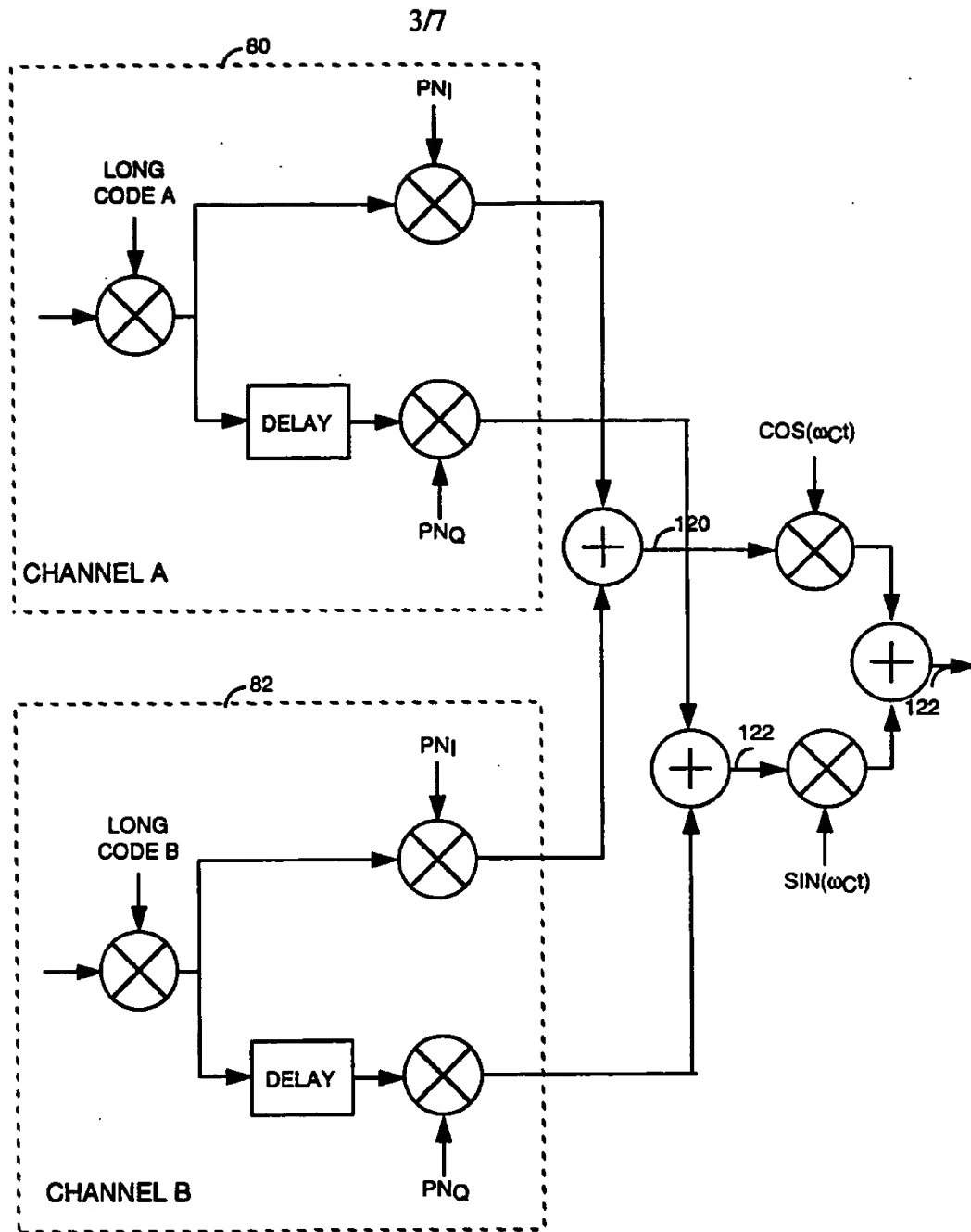


Fig. 3

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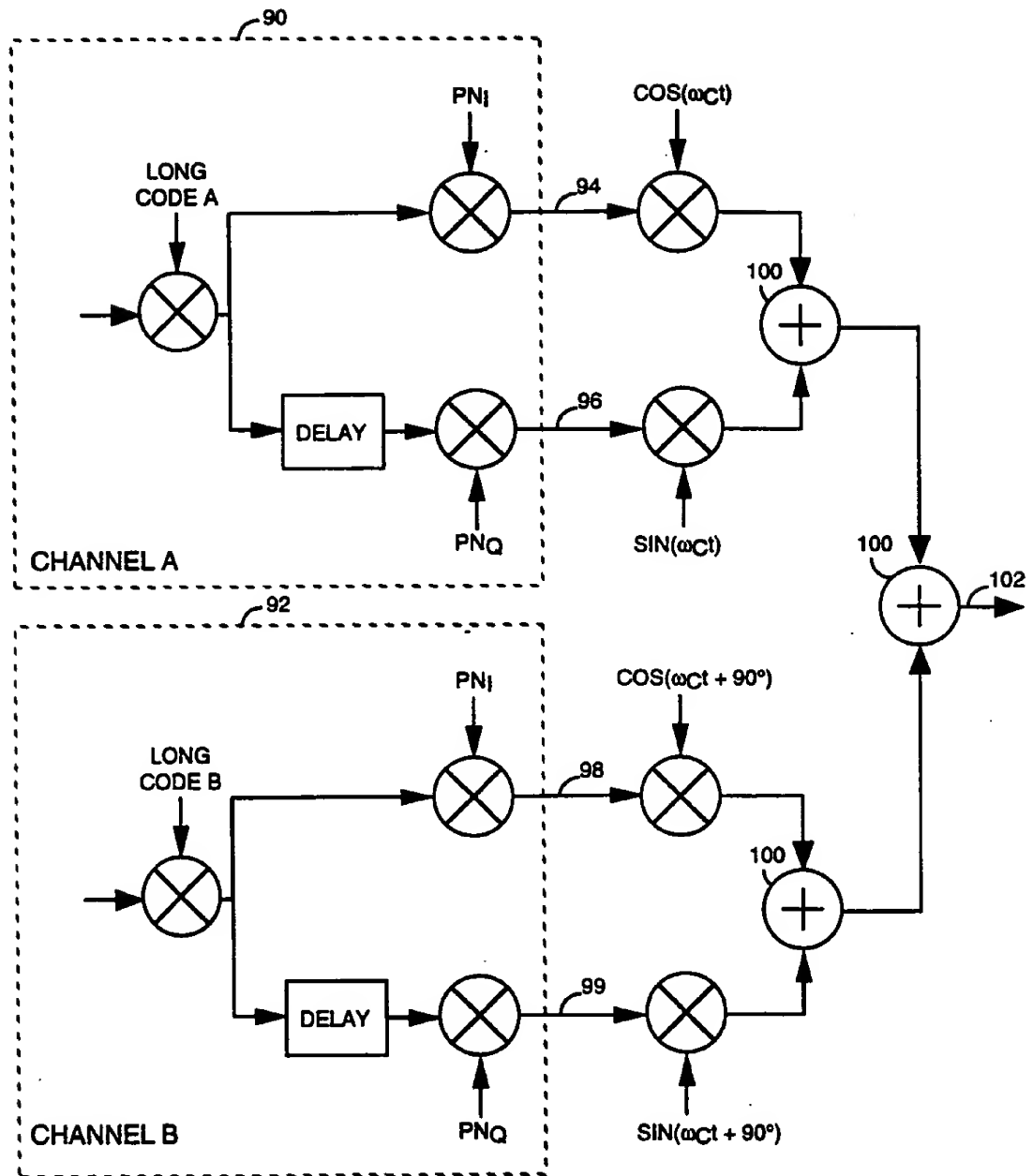


Fig. 4

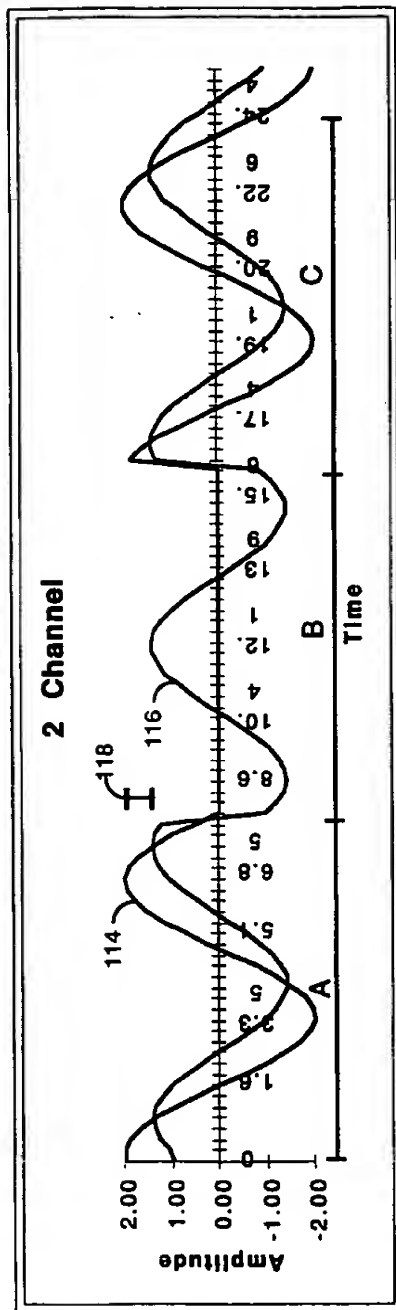


Fig. 5

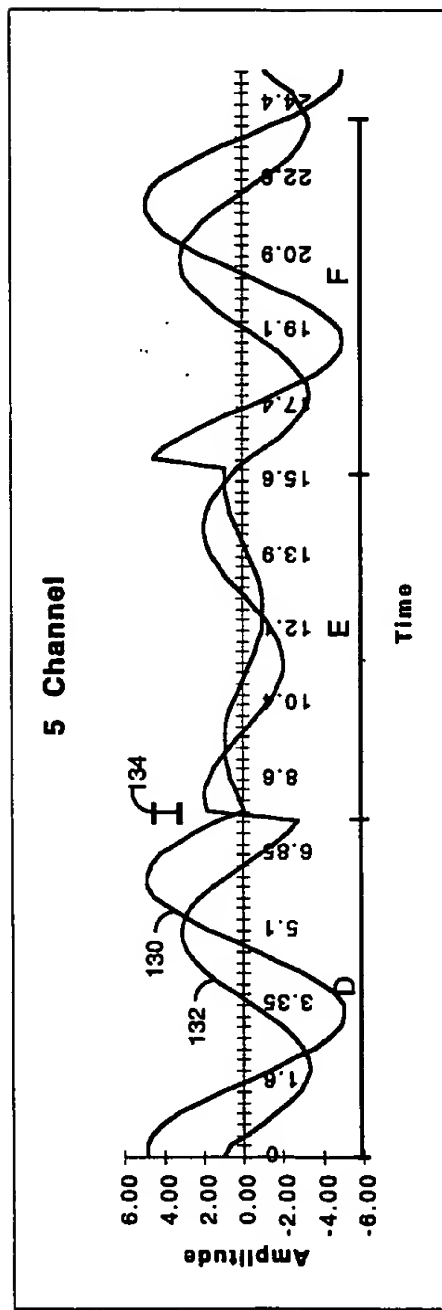


Fig. 8

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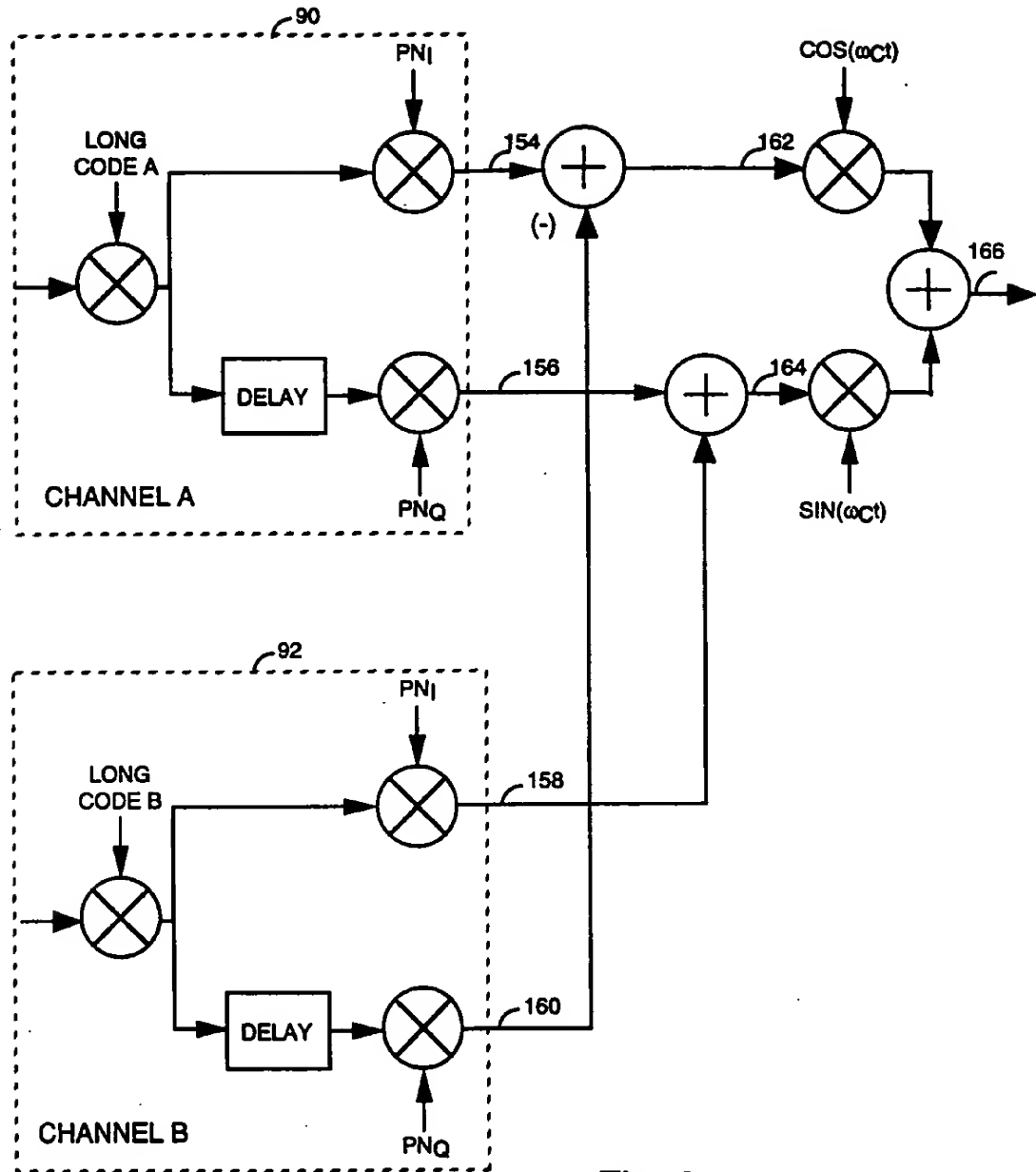


Fig. 6

